

Further on in this favored woodland where the trees were scattered, but the underbrush dense, a pair of Mourning Warblers (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) were feeding their young; not far distant another pair had a nest full of fresh eggs concealed among the blackberry bushes and ferns beside a moss-covered log.

Near Springville the Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*) was common. Nest and eggs of this species were taken here and at East Hamburg. The Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and Black and Yellow Warbler were all found in full-breeding dress and song. The nest and eggs of *Sylvania canadensis* were taken on the 5th of June; also a pair of the old birds and a young bird in full plumage the last of June, 1895.—ELAN HOWARD EATON, *Canadaigua, N. Y.*

Virginia Notes.—My notes of a visit to Southwestern Virginia in the spring of 1895—April 24 to May 9—contain three or four items which may be worthy of record.

Chondestes grammacus.—On April 28, at Pulaski, I found a bird of this species feeding in grass-land, where it allowed me to watch it at my pleasure. Dr. Rives reports a single Virginia specimen as having been taken in Washington, and in 'The Auk' for January, 1896, Mr. William Palmer records a second specimen taken in August, 1895.

Helminthophila chrysoptera.—Of the species Dr. Rives mentions a single Virginia specimen, taken near Washington by Dr. Fisher. At Pulaski, I saw four or more individuals April 28 to May 1. On my last morning there (May 1), in a hurried visit of a few minutes to the edge of the woods near the hotel, I found two Golden-wings among a bevy of new arrivals of different species. The Warbler migration was still only beginning, and I had then little doubt that a longer stay would show the species to be pretty common. All my birds were males.

Dendroica cærulea.—This species marked by Dr. Rives as "accidental or very rare," seemed to be moderately common at Natural Bridge, where it frequented exclusively the tops of hills covered with old deciduous forest. I saw it first on May 4. Two days later a female was seen gathering nest materials, but a long hunt failed to find the nest itself. The males sang with the utmost freedom. On May 6 I found them thus engaged on four hilltops.

It may be worth adding that Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) were seen or heard on four dates at Pulaski and Natural Bridge, and that I found a flock of five birds feeding at Arlington, in the national cemetery, on May 12.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

On Birds reported as rare in Cook County, Ill.—*Porzana noveboracensis.*—In Ridgway's Birds of Illinois, this species is given as not uncommon, but from the observations of Mr. J. G. Parker and myself the Yellow Rail is a quite common resident of Cook County. I have had no

difficulty in taking or seeing a number each spring at South Chicago along the Calumet River, and at Worth, Illinois, on the Feeder of the Des Plaines River.

While Mr. Chas. Roby and myself were collecting on his grounds at South Chicago, in the spring of 1890, his dog caught two Yellow Rails in less than one hour's time, bringing them to us between his lips alive and with not a feather ruffled.

Macrorhamphus griseus. — I have found this bird in Cook County when the season has been a very dry one, the favorite feeding grounds being Mud Lake, a small lake one mile south of Grand Crossing, Ill., a small pond at 126th Street, South Chicago, along the Calumet River, and on the Sag, at Worth, Ill. The bulk arrive in the months of July and August after the breeding season is over, in company with flocks of Yellow-legs, Pectoral, Least, and Semipalmated Sandpipers. The Dowitchers generally fly in flocks of from three to ten, and as a rule are young birds.

I have two specimens in the rich red plumage that I shot at South Chicago, May 6, 1893. This is the only instance that I can find of this bird in Cook County, prior to July. In the Chicago Academy of Sciences are two birds in the light plumage taken at Mud Lake, Aug. 12, 1893. Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., has frequently taken *M. griseus* at Mud Lake.

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus. — I have two specimens of this bird in the breeding plumage, which I bought from a market shooter at South Chicago, May 6, 1893, on the same day that I shot my specimens of *M. griseus*.

Micropalama himantopus. — I have observed a large number of this species, and can positively say that they are a rare spring migrant, and a common fall visitant. It is very hard to distinguish them in the fall plumage from the young of *Totanus flavipes*. I have one in the breeding plumage taken at South Chicago, on the Calumet River, in April, 1890; also one in the light plumage taken at Mud Lake, Sept. 23, 1893. Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., has a bright female taken from a flock of four at Mud Lake, July 25, 1893; also a young bird from the same locality.

On August 24, 1895, Mr. J. F. Ferry, of Lake Forest, Ills., and myself shot four Stilt Sandpipers from a flock of fifty or more at Libertyville, Ill., a pair of which are in the collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Tringa maritima. — I have a specimen of this bird taken at South Chicago in June, 1895. This with Dr. J. W. Velie's specimen, taken November 7, 1891, are the only records I can find of the Purple Sandpiper in Cook County.

Tringa bairdii. — Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., has one of these birds taken at Mud Lake, August 22, 1893.

Symphemia semipalmata. — Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., and myself have seen this bird on several occasions in Cook County but have failed to shoot one.

Tryngites subruficollis. — In the spring of 1890 I shot one of these birds from a flock of Golden Plovers at Worth, Ill. The specimen is in

the Museum of the Cook County Normal School. There is also one bird in the Chicago Academy of Sciences which I shot at Mud Lake, Sept. 18, 1893.

Numenius longirostris. — I observed one of this species at South Chicago, Ill., in June, 1890. It was in company with the flock of *C. squatarola* from which I shot my specimens. I have one bird which I obtained at Liverpool, Ind., about fifteen miles from South Chicago. Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., saw a pair of Long-billed Curlews feeding on the lake shore at Woodlawn Park.

Charadrius squatarola. — In June, 1890, I shot two fine old males in full breeding plumage, from a flock of about fifteen, at South Chicago, one of which is in the collection of the State at Springfield, Ill. I have a fine large bird in the young plumage from Mud Lake, Oct. 29, 1893. Mr. J. G. Parker, Jr., and myself observed three of this species at Hyde Lake, Ill., in November, 1891.

Arenaria interpres. — On a number of occasions I have seen this bird at South Chicago, the Sag at Worth, Ill., and at Mud Lake. I shot a fine specimen at the latter place, Sept. 18, 1893. Mr. J. G. Parker records one from the beach of Lake Michigan at Woodlawn Park. It was in company with a flock of Sanderlings.—FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

Additions to the Avifauna of Tennessee. — The following species not included in the annotated list of Tennessee birds recently published by me in the 'Proceedings' of the Academy of Natural Sciences,¹ have come to notice. They comprise some which have been recorded in other publications of a non-scientific or inaccessible character. Further additions to this list will be gratefully acknowledged and recorded by the author. I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Oberholser for some of these references.

1. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL. — Numerous at Open Lake, Landesdale County, in November 1895, where Mr. B. C. Miles procured a specimen, sending me the head and foot for identification.

2. **Otocoris alpestris subsp.?** HORNED LARK. — A skin of this bird is recorded in the 'First Annual [1893] Report' of the Museum of the Illinois Wesleyan University, page 16. It evidently belonged to a collection of bird-skins presented to the University by Prof. G. S. Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn., as announced on page 5 of the report.

3. **Spizella monticola.** TREE SPARROW. — A specimen is recorded on page 17 of the above-mentioned 'Report' and it is probably from the same source as the preceding.

4. **Dendroica castanea.** BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. — This and the following two species were observed by Mr. Bradford Torrey near Chattanooga and recorded in the 'Atlantic Monthly.' His first record for the

¹Contrib. Zool. Tenn., No. 2, Proc. A. N. S. 1895, pp. 463-501.